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ELLEN BALLON RECIPIENT OF LARGE OVATION

First Canadian Recital Since Continental Tour

CHARMS AUDIENCE

Lord and Lady Willingdon Present at Recital in Mount Royal Hotel

Numerous and picturesque were the baskets of flowers that arrayed the stage at the finish of Miss Ellen Ballon's recital at the Mount Royal yesterday evening, but they could but form an inadequate tribute of the delight felt by her large and enthusiastic audience. From her first captivating smile Miss Ballon held her listeners as though by a magic spell. Whether playing the light, enchanting melodies of Chopin or the subtle and intricate harmonies of Liszt she seemed equally at home, and interpreted the most difficult compositions with an ease and polish that bespoke long and arduous practice under capable hands. The program itself is one that would dismay many an accomplished pianist, ranging as it does from the slow and mystical " Song Without Words" of Mendelssohn to the swift-moving "Pastorale" of Scarlatti. Chopin too is well represented by his Waltz in C Sharp, his Prelude and the well-known Nocturne in D Flat. Liszt's celebrated and difficult "Tarantella" completed the recital.

"Pastorale" by Scarlatti is one of these pieces that require a master hand to play well, but which most mediocre pianists delight in blundering through to the distruction of all beauty and melody. Miss Ballon's interpretation was a revelation and a delight to those who have never heard this charming piece played by a talented and finished artist. The same musician' "Capriccio" was also played with grace and feeling as indeed was every item on the program.

In Shumann's "Sonata" (opus 22) Miss Ballon was confronted with a much more difficult task. The "Sonata" was a melody of moods ranging from the calm and holy atmosphere of the man happy in his simple faith to the wild abandon of the climatic finish.

Of the three Chopin pieces which

(Continued on page four.)

VALUABLE AWARDS TO BE MADE SOON

Applications Being Received for Moyse Scholarships

The details concerning the two Moyse Travelling Scholarships awarded annually by the Faculty of Arts have just been announced by Dean MacKay. These were established some time ago as memorials to the late Dean Moyse, primarily for graduate study in European institutions.

Applications for these scholarships should be made in writing to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts on or before April 1st, 1928. No rigid form of application is necessary. Candidates, however, should address an informal application to the Dean stating where they presently intend to study, what subjects of study they propose to follow, and as near as they can with what object or ambition in mind. Two references to well-known citizens, not in the University, may also be named. The conditions of these scholarships are as follows:—

"These two scholarships shall be tenable for one year and shall be of the value of Fifteen Hundred Dollars each.

Each holder shall devote the period of his tenure of the scholarships to advanced studies preferably at Britis or other European universities, but not however to the exclusion of other European institutions which have the approval of the Faculty of Arts in McGill University, and the nature of the studies to be followed and the place at which they are to be prosecuted are to be stated in the application for the scholarship.

"These scholarships shall be awarded to graduates of the Faculty of Arts in McGill University subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

"One of such two annual Moyse Travelling Scholarships shall be awarded for distinction in what may be termed Literary Subjects, and the other for distinction in what may be termed Subjects in Pure and Applied Science, it being understood however that if a deserving applicant in one of the above divisions is not forthcoming, both scholarships may be awarded to applicants who belong to the other.

"Deserving applicants who intend to devote, or who shall have devoted themselves to academic work either as instructors or as chiefly or wholly engaged in research shall when possible be preferred to others; the term 'academic' may be held to include 'scholastic' insofar as the words of the present paragraph apply.

"Applications in writing from graduates or final year students must be made to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts on or before the First day of April of the year in which the scholarship commences.

"The awards shall be made by the Faculty of Arts after the result of the final examinations has been determined in the case of applicant's in the graduating year. Should the Faculty of Arts not consider the applicants

(Continued on page three.)

Varsity Principal to be Speaker at Arts Dinner

Tonight at 7.30 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel the first big dinner of the season, the Arts Banquet, will get under way.

The guest of honor is to be Sir Robert Falconer, Principal of the University of Toronto. His address will be on "Canadian Universities, their Origin and Development," a subject upon which his wide experience in the field of education well qualifies him to speak. He has held his present position since 1907.

Representatives from Queen's, Toronto, Western and University of Montreal, as well as several members of the Arts Faculty, will be present. As Sir Robert must return to Toronto later in the evening, every effort will be made to start promptly.

The ticket sale has been proceeding very well, and a good sized crowd is expected. For the convenience of those who wish to buy them their, tickets will be on sale at the door.

ENOESWEETOK IS NOW AT McGILL

Great Artist of Sikosilingment Eskimo Tribe

McCORD MUSEUM

History Students not Clever Enough to Follow School-children's Example

The McCord Museum has just received some beautiful pieces of work, presented by it's ever generous donors. Foremost among these are some charming pencil drawings, twenty-one in number, the work of Enoesweetok the Versatile artist of the Sikolingment Eskimo Tribe. These depict interesting scenes at Amadjuah Bay, Fox Bay, and the winter quarters of Sir William MacKensie when that noted Canadian statesman was on his famous expedition to Baffin Land and Hudson Bay. Mr. D. McLellan is the donor.

From Lawrence C. Tombs, of the department of Economics, has been received a rare colored print, here we get a glimpse of the great bell of the Paris Church of Notre Dame of Montreal.

Mr. L. A. Renaud has contributed a curious copper jeton. This article commemenerates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Humismatic and Antiquarian Society. It was struck in 1887.

Among the medals a Chateau de Ramezay Bronze disk stands out. It commemorates the inauguration of the Montreal civic library by H. Tiffin in 1886.

Miss E. L. Baker, of Dunham, Que. is responsible for an Indian pipe of peace with a read stone bowl. The wooden stem is decorated with curious figurer. It comes from Nebraska and is said to have belonged to an Indian of the Ute or Rolute tribe.

In view of the large amount of wonderful objects that have found their way to the museum this year, it is difficult to account for the falling off in interest in respect to visits to this wortawhile institution. By McGill students. It is reported that a student has not thrust his nose into the place for the last three months.

McGill is the only university in the world to give a full course in Canadian history. The McCord museum specialises in Canadian historical documents and relics. Public children, studying Canadain history, flock to themuseum in large numbers to received its' benefits. Yet McGill students have not enough sense to follow their example.

PERSONALITY OF THE CHILD IS CLEARLY SHOWN

Miss Smyth and Miss Ferguson Deliver Papers

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Sociological Society Discusses the Adolescence of Children

That personality is an organism plus a group of attitudes stated Miss Smyth in delivering a paper on "The Development of the Personality of the Child" at a meeting of the Sociological Society last night. Miss Ferguson presented a paper on the Practical side of the same question, tracing the development of the nursery school from its origin in Germany by Jean Frederic Obulin up to the present time particularly explaining the operation and work done by the nursery school at McGill.

The theme of Miss Smyth's paper was that: Until recent years little or no attention was paid to the child of pre-school age, in science or in the home. Primarily the baby age was one in which the person thought little and played or dreamed throughout the day. The first step toward the realization of how much was really learned by the pre-school child was made when the idea became popular that in learning to walk and talk the child was accomplishing a hard task. As this fallacy became exploited people began to realize how futile were those early years of plastic infancy.

The first item in our personality equation is organism. In some ways this organism acts as a part of the environment surrounding the baby. Organism embodies the senses which make all communation with the outside world possible. Through the medium of eye, ear, taste and touch and later smell, the young baby is first introduced to the world outside it. In reality then we make our start in the development of personality with an organism, an energy source from within, and a set of senses by which communication may be carried on with the groups outside.

Human beings are primarily more interesting to the child because of

(Continued on page four.)

DEBATERS TO MEET QUEEN'S AND TORONTO

Local Contest Will Take Place in Strathcona Hall

"Resolved that Canada's position on the Council of the League of Nations is inconsistent with her membership in the British Empire," is the resolution to be debated by nine Canadian Universities in the annual Intercollegiate contest which takes place tomorrow evening. These debates are held under the auspices of the Inter-University Debating League. The universities are divided into three sections, of which McGill University, Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, the law school of the University of Toronto form one section. The University of Toronto proper dropped out of the intercollegiate debates this year.

B. M. Alexandor, Arts' 28, and W. H. Budden, Commerce '29 are to represent McGill University at Toronto where they meet a team from Osgoode Hall. The McGill team is to uphold the affirmative of the resolution. B. M. Alexandor is well-known in debating circles. Twice he has represented his Alma Mater against teams from the Old Country. In recognition of his past performances he has been chosen by the National Federation of Canadian University Students to tour Europe in company with Melvin Kenny, of Toronto, debating against various colleges and universities next fall. W. H. Budden represented McGill in a debate against the New Jersey Law School. This year, along with J. A. Edmison and L. C. Carroll, he debated against a team from the Maritime Provinces.

In Montreal, McGill's other team, composed of J. A. Edmison, Law '30, and H. C. Goldenberg, Arts '28, meets two Queen's students, A. W. Currie and J. C. Ingram. This debate is to take place in Strathcona Hall at eight thirty. McGill is to support the negative. H. C. Goldenberg has had considerable experience in debating. With Frank R. Scott, B.A., B.C.L., he met

(Continued on page three.)

Reports of the Revue Indicate Record Progress

The event of the season is rapidly approaching. The Red and White Revue is little more than three weeks away. Much is being done in preparation for this College performance.

The choruses have been chosen and are being submitted to a very earnest and skillful drill. A few skits are being rehearsed daily, while students in the capacity of architects and artists are constructing and painting scenery in the Union.

The Exchange ticketes are on sale today by Class Representatives in all Faculties. Judging from the interest taken by all those who are in any way connected with it, the Revue promises to be excellent and the sale of tickets record-breaking.

As usual there will be a Cabaret after the performance, this year taking place in the Mount Royal Hotel. This added feature is greatly beneficial to the programme and in past years has always been very entertaining. In the interests of the students, so popular is this attraction, the Students' Council has taken over the management of this affair.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EPIDEMICS SHOWN

History of Royal College of Surgeons Also Traced

OSLER SOCIETY

Black Death had Profound Effect Upon the Morals and Customs of People

The history of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was the subject of the first paper, read by D. M. Angevine at the Osler Society last night. The title of the second paper was "Highlights in the History of Epidemics" read by J. S. L. Browne.

The College of Surgeon's had its origin in two separate companies; the one that of the Barbers, formed in 1308 and that of the Surgeons proper incorporated in 1369. The latter was small in numbers and poor, consisting mostly of military surgeons. There was a strenuous fight between the two companies for the control of the practice of Surgery in London. At this date the surgeons were the less skilful than the Barbers. These were divided into those who performed so-called major surgery, and those who only practised blood-letting and tooth-pulling in addition to their regular tonsorial duties. The rivalry between the Surgeons and Barbers continued until they formed a voluntary alliance which was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1540. Apprentices served for seven years in Surgery at this time and none could practise unless they took the examination of the united companies. This union went on for some years, but as early as 1684 the Surgeons found their association with the Barbers irksome. Finally on the petition of the surgeons, the united company was dissolved in 1744.

The barbers kept the greater part of the property and possessions and the new surgeons had to start out afresh. Among the great men of the early days were Cheselden and Pott and John Hunter a pupil of both of them. Oliver Goldsmith tried the examination for assistant to a naval surgeon at about this time but he did not succeed.

There were various constitutional difficulties encountered up to 1800 when the Royal College of Surgeons in London was founded by a charter of George the third. From this date the College celebrates its anniversary

(Continued on page four)

CHALLENGE TO ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

According to a report received in the office of the Daily at a late hour last night, two rare prints of the Economics Club have been discovered in the McGill Union. One is a cartoon, and the other a group picture. The finder says that the Department may obtain same at the Union if a professor or an associate professor will call for them at the Union at five o'clock of any afternoon, wearing a dahlia in his left lapel. The picture will only be delivered to a professor or associate professor under the conditions described. "No others need apply," the finder said.

EDITORIAL PICTURE

The picture of the Board of Editors of the McGill Daily will be taken at Notman's on Thursday at 5 o'clock sharp. All must be out.

PREVENTION OF ALL DISEASES IS DISCUSSED

Colonel MacDonald Lectured Here on Military Hygiene

ENGINEERING BUILDING

Spoke on Different Kinds of Diseases and Their Cures

The prevention of disease formed the main topic of Col. R. St. J. MacDonald's lecture on Military Hygiene yesterday afternoon in the Engineering Building. He first named the diseases which are usually found wherever large numbers of men are quartered. There are ten means by which the thirty or more maladies may be contracted. Such familiar ailments as Measles and Mumps constitute a part of the list which also includes Trypanosomiasis—the medical term for the real sleeping sickness—Kala Azar, Filariasis, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

After telling of the maladies themselves, Col. MacDonald went on to give his audience an idea of how to prevent their transmission to others. He explained that, as all except four are caused by germs, there are three ways in which a healthy person may contract one of these diseases. The commonest is by direct contact, but indirect contact, as through food and drink, and intermediate agents—flies, rats and bugs—are just as sure ways of transmitting the bacteria. Carriers, or people who, although not sick themselves, nevertheless carry the germs, are very difficult to trace. They often spread the disease through an entire camp before being discovered and isolated.

For the prevention of the spread of a disease there are a few simple rules to be observed; Isolate the infected case, disinfect everything used with the patient, have every man in the army educated on the subject of personal cleanliness. Each man should have some sort of a bath every day, wash his hands and face before each meal, take care not to use common cups or eating utensils, not to touch the mouth or nose after contact with anything belonging to the sick man.

(Continued on page four.)

REDPATH LIBRARY HAS GOOD DISPLAY

Typical Example of a McGill Travelling Library is Shown

This continent is traveresed by the McGill Travelling libraries. They move from British Columbia to New Foundland, often reaching distant places in the far north. They spread learning and literature throughout the country. They aid teachers in small schools and they often come into the hands of lumbermen and others who do not have many opportunities for furthering their education and knowledge, except through this medium.

The McGill Travelling Library Department, formerly known as the McLennan Travelling Libraries, is the only one of its kind in Canada. The funds for it are provided by private endowment from the McLennan family.

Usually these libraries contain from thirty to forty books together with a number of stereoscopic views and a stereoscope. Framed pictures are also included if they are desired.

In April 1924 one of the best of these displays was sent to the British Empire Exhibition. This particular one included a picture of "The Madonna of the Chair," and also Watt's "Galahad." In the books themselves there were works both of fiction and non-fiction. Accompanying these there was also a lantern lecture.

In the Display on view at present in the Redpath Library there are two framed pictures of which one is especially interesting. It is a copy of the Travelling Library of Sir Julius Caesar. This is in the form of a bookcase of which the door is open. It shows the copies of the books themselves, while on the inside of the door there is an index, surrounded by various crests and coats-of-arms. This picture is attractively colored; this item adds greatly to the effect.

As in many other cases stereoscopic views accompany this library. Among the Literature are to be found some very interesting volumes. "Canadian

(Continued on page three.)

Professor Hobbs to Give Lecture on Greenland

Professor William Herbert Hobbs, leader of the Greenland expedition of the University of Michigan, will be the speaker next Friday evening at the meeting of the McGill Chapter of the Sigma Xi Society.

In his address, Professor Hobbs will deal with "The working of the University of Michigan in the exploration of interesting and almost unexplored regions of Greeenland." Professor Hobbs is exceptionally well qualified to speak, since he headed the Greenland expedition during the summer of 1927 and has had much experience in that country.

During the course of his lecture which is open to the public, the speaker will give an outline of his work and a history of his last expedition. The meteorological station set up in Greenland, has already been of great assistance in observing storms two days before they break on the Atlantic coast, and reporting them to the outside world by means of a short wave radio station.

The lecture is under the auspices of the Department of Extra Mural Relations, and will be held in the Moyse Hall at 8.30 p.m.

PLAYERS' CLUB TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

Cast Finally Selected for Three-act Play

MARCH 2ND AND 3RD

Will Produce "A Bill of Divorcement" by Clemence Dane, in Moyse Hall

After several weeks of careful selection the Players' Club have decided to produce "A Bill of Divorcement" by Clemence Dane as their annual three act play, it was announced today. The production will, take place next month on the evenings of March 2nd and 3rd in the Moyse Hall.

The play is a drama in which the writer has taken up the problem of divorce and the unhappy marriage which results from hereditary defects that lie hidden and crop out, for one reason or another, to wreck a home. In this play these hereditary defects are nervous aberrations which culminate in insanity due to the trying life of the soldier at the front.

The various character roles in the play call for extremely fine acting and it was only after a considerable number of try outs were held that the cast was finally selected by the director in charge. Progress has been going on rapidly and no effort is being spared by those in charge to make this production an overwhelming success.

The leading role in the play is being taken by Leon Shelly who is to be remembered for his fine work in the plays produced by the Players' Club before Christmas. Miss Gertrude Lerner, who has been prominently connected with the club and in amateur dramatics for the past three years is taking the part of Miss Fairfield.

The following are taking part in the production:-

Mrs. Margaret Fairfield—Miss Margaret Yulle.

Miss Hester Fairfield—Miss Eileen Fosberry.

Miss Fairfield—Miss Gertrude Lerner.

Bassette—Miss Esther Rowland.

Gray Meredith—R. Guest.

Christopher Pumphrey—George Sevens.

Hilary Fairfield—Leon Shelly.

Dr. Aloit—B. Clarke.

The Rev. Pumphrey—G. Nicholls.

Tickets for these performances may be obtained from your faculty repre-

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What's On

TODAY

5.00—Chemistry Colloquium.
5.00—Interfaculty Hockey Managers Meeting.
7.30—Arts Banquet.
8.15—Intermediate Basketball.

COMING

Feb. 16th
Choral Society Exec. Picture.
Feb. 17th
Senior Basketball Picture.
Intermediate Basketball Picture.
Sigma Xi Society.
Feb. 19th
Maccabaean Circle.
Feb 20th
Montreal Dentist Association.
Feb. 21st
Arts I—Arts II Basketball.

SURGERY OWES PROGRESS TO JOHN HUNTER

Dr. Beattie Spoke on Founder of Surgery

BICENTENARY

Influenced Early American Surgery—Did Research in Biology and Physiology

"The ideas of John Hunter awoke in the minds of men a desire to explore old ground by new methods, and to unearth the truth so long concealed. There was a spirit of adventure like that which animated the Elizabethan explorers, the ambition of the human intellect to extend its range of vision and knowledge."

"Hunter had a very great influence on early American surgery", said Dr. John Beattie, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, yesterday, in a speech commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Hunter. "The first professor of surgery was Collins Warren, the pupil of Astley Cooper, who in turn was the pupil of John Hunter."

John Hunter was born 200 years ago today in a small farmhouse in West Kilbride near Glasgow, the tenth child of a small farmer. We know little of his early years and less of his early education, except that it was scanty.

At the age of 20 John set forth to join his brother William in London and to become his assistant and pupil. After three years John qualified as a surgeon. He remained on the school after he qualified and soon was engaged on a series of researches on comparative anatomy and physiology. He was not long in applying his results to his work as a surgeon. He raised surgery from the empiricism of the Barbars to become a craft inspired by the methods of true science and a technical skill controlled by reason and understanding. If Harvey laid the foundations of a real science of Medicine, John Hunter can with equal truth be said to have accomplished a like service for surgery.

John Hunter was a pioneer, and like all pioneers, he lived and worked alone, for none of his contemporaries could think as he thought or see as he saw. Like Vesalius and Harvey he had to foster a new generation to understand his ideas and to expound his thoughts.

He was a biologist in every sense of the word and carried into his research the truly scientific point of view. His biological attitude incorporated itself into all his undertakings and formed the skeleton around which he built all his work. The activity and growth of surgery depends on the nourishment that biology may bring.

He anticipated recent work on the mechanism of sex reversal by nearly a hundred and fifty years, for we read that he tried the operation of transplantation. He was thus able to turn hens into cocks.

He transplanted the spur of a cock into its comb and succeeded in making it grow in a new position.

Not content with these experiments he thought he should try to make some observations on the growth of bone, which he mapped out by use of vital staining.

In physiology he performed many experiments. He conducted an investigation into animal heat and its production—a subject not fully solved even today. Hunter was able to show that animals can be divided into two kinds —the animals whose heat is that of their surroundings and animals who maintain a uniform temperature. Later in his description of animal heat we find his thoughts turning to the application of his observations to his surgery; we find these words, "I expect the blood has a ultimate standard heat in itself, and that nothing can increase that heat but some universal constitutional affection." It is strange that he never seems to have confirmed this by measuring the temperature.

He experimented on digestion in all kinds of animals and noted the phenomenon of post-mortem digestion of the stomach.

He noted in his work the peculiar eroding nature of the pus in infected wounds, and we find him trying if this process were allied to digestion. He placed pieces of raw meat in infested wounds and noted how they dissolved. This tryptic action of pus remained unexplained as Hunter had left it for nearly one hundred years before the discovery of micro-organisms and the work of Pasteur.

He and his brother commenced to work out the connections of the lymphatic system. Men had realized that the lacteals absored nourishment from

(Continued on page four.)

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1928.

AN ERA OF SCIENCE

THE important part which science has come to play in the world of today is something which must be observed and admitted by all. Inventions and discoveries in this field in recent years have made such important advances and have given us such control over the forces of nature as to stir the world to activity hitherto unknown in the history of mankind. We can fly at incredible speed three the air; we can converse with people three thousand miles away; we can perform acts which not so long ago would have been deemed impossible.

Science has made such advances and has come to exert such control over the destinies of mankind that we have come to look on the present as an "age of science." People have been swept headlong into this mad rush toward the same goal—to assist science in annihilating almost every known law of nature. Everything is forgotten in the dash to effect some new discovery, to bring to light some new invention which will bring fame to the inventor and comfort and so-called progress to mankind.

The result has been that the present is essentially a practical age. Science deals only with the question of how things come about and not why things come about; it concerns itself only with a limited number of facts, those which occure often enough to enable scientists to establish laws in connection with them. And despite the hope of the optimistic that science will some day be able to explain everything, it remains a fact that its sphere of activity is still very limited.

Of course this does not affect the common man, who has his Ford car, his telephone and the movies and knows that these have been brought within his reach by science, and is content with that knowledge. But it does largely affect the thinking man, who is sceptical as to the lasting advantages of the new era which science has introduced. Though most men of today consider that the only truths about the starry heaven which carries any conviction are the "facts" which are revealed by the spectroscope, the telescope and other instruments or by hypotheses which seem to be corroborated by mathematical laws. Still there are those who can and like to see further than this, and these are the men who find time to pause and wonder where and to what the forces of science are leading.

We have been brought to such a pass that it is obvious that we cannot dispense with science. It is essential, practically, not only for our comfort, but even for our very existence. To support and maintain the tremendous population brought into the world by science it is necessary to have more and more inventions and improvements to keep things going. Science, too, has become intensely interesting from an intellectual point of view, and is a study which we would not willingly allow to drop.

But it seems that the time will some day come when science will cease to be the sole method of interpreting the universe, when scientists will no longer be the sole authorities on what man should and should not believe. It will be retained as a useful and indispensable tool, but it will not occupy the eminent position which it holds today. This may not come about for some time; it may never come about, but it seems from present indications that this is a natural outlook. When this happens it may be possible to observe whether the science of today is a blessing or a curse.

A REVOLUTIONARY BILL

IT will be interesting to learn the fate of the bill now before the Quebec legislature, to ban children under 16 years old from the movies.

Undoubtedly the popularity of the "wild west" movie among children has created thousands of "social problems," demanding attention from social workers.

We have known a small boy of six to attend a movie where a man was shown stabbing another, and then to get a pocket-knife and stab a playmate similarly, wounding him almost fatally. Older children are usually too sensible to do anything like that, but they undoubtedly suffer greatly in morals in witnessing the blood-and-thunder romances which are released from the picture houses.

At present the ordinary movies are being made especially for adolescent girls, as the film directors admit. "Little typists" they call their best clients and the little typists go regularly to see the handsome immaculate hero, dressed up as a count, or a prince, or a millionaire's son, kill off all opposition, and nearly kiss the poor little heroine to death. The little typists also bring along their swains, and the theatres profit accordingly.

Such pictures may do great harm to the little typists and their swains, by giving them a false and lurid impression of life, and making them fall in love with each other "at first sight," and wishing all the rest of their lives that they hadn't. But such patrons cannot be prevented from attending the theatres, and perhaps counter-propaganda by educationalists would solve this problem.

But the children are the ones that have to be guarded. If they can be kept away from the pictures that hold out evil suggestions for them to grasp at, they will be delivered from temptation until they are old enough to know better.

It is foolish to anathematize the movie. Several movies that would have terrible effects on young children are wonderfully good productions. Imagine adapting "Othello" or "Hamlet" for the movies! If they were not known to be written by the greatest dramatist of history, they would be condemned (in Quebec, anyway) as being based on the worst aspects of the sex question, and therefore unfit for the impressionable.

But when Shakespeare comes to the legitimate stage, we do not think of taking the children to see the killing matches in the last act, or the harrowing scenes representing misdirected passion; they 'would not understand it.' If parents showed the same judgment when going to see the latest and greatest movie spectacle of all time, there would be no need for the bill now passing through the Quebec legislature.

We believe, however, that this new bill is an original one, and to Quebec will belong the credit of taking a big step in the right direction, if the bill passes. For Quebec intends, not to discourage moving pictures so much as to keep out of them those who are by all odds the most likely to be harmed by them.

CONDENSED COMMENT

PROF. MacCALLUM RESIGNS

For some time Professor MacCallum, though not actively connected with the university, has very generously given much of his time to lecturing to students in medicine. He did this at the request of his successor, Dr. Brodie, and upon his resignation as professor of Biochemistry.

Now that he has decided to retire, medical students will lose one of their most scholarly lecturers. Prof. MacCallum will remain one of McGill's greatest teachers, passing into retirement after having made a name, not only in cloistered circles, but in governmental work. We wish him health and happiness for many years to come.

The Book-shelf

BRITISH M. P. HAZARDS ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR

Lieut-Commander Kenworthy in Study of War Possibilities Between United States and Great Britain is Sound Economically But Draws Abstruse Conclusions.

PEACE OR WAR?. By Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M.P. With a foreword by H. G. Wells. New York Boni and Liveright. 338 pp. $2.50. (Review by J. G. Nelles)

LIEUT.-COMMANDER Kenworthy is a dashing member of the British Parliament who would be called on this continent "hot stuff". His dissertation in **Peace or War?**, the fruit of his comprehensive study of the possibility of another World War, is fraught with daring leaps into the future based on the economic and political knowledge of the present.

His chief trouble is that, though assembling with care facts that a professional economist could not impeach, he leaps too often in the wrong direction. The reader then finds himself irresistibly amused. But the Commander is not a typical alarmist, because he possesses far too much sound information. He merely puts dynamite and fire together on the same page and indicates the possibilities of explosion. He throws the United States and Great Britain into an active war and invites our observation of its course. We are naturally shocked, but cannot refrain from being entertained.

In these days when America issues bulletins for outlawing war and concludes peace treaties with countries in an ostensibly peaceful frame of mind while at the same time she treats the incontinent Nicarauguans to a few choice bombs, the turbulent Mexicans to a little Hail Columbia and then asks the Congressional boys for a bare million dollars for a bigger and better navy to cope with the far-flung American Empire—in these days when that happens, a book discussing the elements of another war between the powers is apt to be interesting.

Canada At War

But one leap in the dark that Kenworthy takes which lands him nowhere in particular is when he assumes that Canada would remain neutral with Great Britain at war. It is possible that various sections of the Province of Quebec might again offer passive resistance to going to war and might win even more elections after the war was over against the party that happened to have led the rest of the country to England's side, but that of course is pure conjecture.

If for nothing else, however, Kenworthy's book deserves to be read for its chapters on the application of Science in battle and the future war in the air. If war is ever outlawed, science seems to be the policeman who is going to keep it out. The horror which test tubes and beakers have steadily contributed to the art of fighting is the greatest guarantee for peace against the lack of international self-control.

Scraps League of Nations

The attitude of Commander Kenworthy, like that of H. G. Wells, who contributes an admirable foreword to the book, on the subject of the League of Nations is a little difficult to appreciate. Both discount practically everything the League has done in commercial, humanitarian and political fields, though no previous single body of representatives in the world's history has accomplished so much in any of these directions. Kenworthy advocates from a very sound survey of the economic resources of the countries, that America, Britain, Holland and Switzerland could form a league which would definitely outlaw war. It would be possible. But such a league would be entirely unrepresentative of world opinion and would, in fact, constitute a colossal amalgamation of economic interests possessing all the evils that attend the operation of any industrial or commercial monopoly.

Such a trust would not even have the benefit of sole direction by keen business minds, but would be open to political manipulation without a tithe of the restraint that the equal voting power of a score of small countries exercises in the present League of Nations. It would simply mean the organization of the principal world resources of gold, oil, cotton, wool, rubber, zinc, just, tin and edible fats into an instrument for the use of a small group of politically-minded men, more given to the idea of wielding their economic strength about like a club, than of conserving its production and effectively handling its distribution.

The foreword of H. G. Wells is typical of the author of "The Outline of History" and is a piece that, except for its stubborn attitude of the League, ought to be a required reading of every citizen. The same Wellsian contempt for medals and gold braid and the military profession in general is adequately revealed: "that profession of ruthless, insensitive, mediocrities," he calls them. In fact noting how he had the hope that the last Great War would hold off longer than it did, he reflects, "My mistake was in attributing any common sense to mankind." He appreciates Commander Kenworthy's book and his "slams" at the very profession and titles which distinguish Kenworthy himself are not a little amusing.

In fact, **Peace Or War?** is an altogether stimulating and entertaining book.

COAL HEADS OF BRITAIN AT FAULT

Economists Charge Willful Refusal to Adopt Efficient Methods in British Coal Industry.

THE BRITISH COAL DILEMMA. By Isador Lubin and Helen Everett. With the Aid of the Council and Staff of the Institute of Economics. Toronto, The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd. 370 pp. $3.

THE story of how and why 2,300,000 men quit work overnight in Great Britain on May 3rd 1926, and threw the country into a state of supreme danger resembling the darkest days of the Great War, is one which will be long remembered as one of the epic events in England's industrial history. The record of the disaster and the causes that smouldered beneath the surface, gathering force for as long as 35 years before the final flare-up, is a dramatic commentary on the power of economic laws.

In **The British Coal Dilemma** Mr. Lubin and Miss Everett with the aid of the Institute of Economics have produced a work which exhaustively surveys the situation. It is an exposition of the problem rather than a detailed remedy. But it indicates the lines along which any solution must follow. By careful consultation of the voluminous reports dealing with the defective coal industry and also by observation on the field the authors have exposed and analysed the weak points of the system which has been responsible for the unhealthy conditions.

The extent to which to stupidity and traditional bias on the part of the mine owners was responsible for the industry's collapse is fully treated, and it is not a little surprising to find oneself tracing the life and something of the culture of England's aristocracy back into the 19th and 18th centuries in examining an economic problem. It is interesting if only in revealing how every avenue of thought and every branch of knowledge must be explored by the economist in his search for explanatory details.

British Mine Owners Stubborn

One of the chief obstacles, as found by Lubin and Everett, to a proper approach to Britain's coal problem lies in the attitude taken toward it by the owners of the industry. "Minds must be modernized as well as mines," say the authors. Neither the coal industry of England nor the rest of the world is the same today as it was in the time of Britain's commercial supremacy in the last century. Failure to realize this accounts for the mine owner's stubborn reception to all proposals of amalgamation or new technical methods which would undoubtedly work to their ultimate benefit. The costs of producing coal would be greatly offset by amalgamation, the nationalization of royalties, co-ordinated distribution and a modernized utilization of the by-products of coal.

Possibly the main pillar of Britain's economic dominance in the last century was her production and export of coal. With this industry in a precarious state the whole economic life of the country remains unstable. In **The British Coal Dilemma** each important export market is analysed and shown to no longer require imports of British coal in its former quantities, through either production in the country or the use of substitutes such as fuel oil, lignite, electricity, etc., or because foreign competition has gained a permanent foothold in the market. In the latter case such competition can never be displaced so long as the present costly methods of mining coal in England are maintained.

Royal Commission Fails

The policy of granting subsidies to the industry will soon be beyond Britain's financial capacity. The nine month's subsidy which postponed the collapse of May 1926 from the fall of 1925 was expected to cost $40,000,000, but actually came close to $120,000,000. The Report of the Royal Commission which formed the basis of negotiations before the strike, failed primarily, according to Lubin and Everett, "because it made no recommendations as to ways and means for putting its suggested reforms into effect."

The immediate cause of the breakdown was the refusal of the miners to accept any arrangement remotely hinting at a possible cut in wages or hours, and the refusal of the owners to see any adequate solution to the problem save by that route. Even so, Lubin and Everett claim the strike might have been averted had Premier Baldwin not acted so hastily in demanding an unconditional surrender by labor before negotiations could be reopened. When the strike did come, beyond exhausting the miners federation and proving an unforseen power by the government and other agencies to maintain essential services by voluntary effort, nothing was gained by the original parties to the dispute.

In conclusion Lubin and Everett, after study and contact, express little admiration for British coal owners. And in the light of irrefutable facts, their attitude seems to be justified. They believe that the owners "Successful in their attempt to throw the burden of unprofitability on the workmen, have indolently accepted the present state of affairs—The owners have given us their program and it falls even in the acknowledgement of inefficiency."

However comprehensive **The British Coal Dilemma** may be in its survey of the industry and its relation to the nation, the book is not only of value to a student of economics. Any layman may obtain a thorough grasp of one of England's most important problems and an insight into her general economic position from its pages.

J. G. N.

What I Learned in The States

by Gilbert Frankau

(England's best-selling novelist, author of "So Much Good", just published by Harper & Brothers) sheds light on his most recent novel, shortly to be reviewed in these columns.

I DON'T know—no author does—whether my newest novel is better, or worse, than my last. But I do know, and hereby acknowledge the debt, how much it owes to the experience gathered during my four-months' visit to the United States. Not that it is an American novel—Sinclair Lewis warned me against attempting that task, and I took his advice. The tale of "So Much Good" ends, I admit in New York. For the rest, however, it is—unlike my other work—international. And when I write "international" I do not mean "cosmopolitan". I mean that "So Much Good" is an attempt—honest if nothing else—to deal with a problem which is today world-wide—the problem known as "the single standard of morals."

Woman, primarily, is a mother. Her love—according to the old standards—could only be sanctified by marriage, by the bearing of children and the creation of a home.

But what of the woman, and there are thousands of them the world over, whom Nature condemns to childlessness? Must she obey the same standards and be answerable to the same laws?

This was the question which had been haunting me for some time before I took ship to the United States; and in the United States, I discussed it, possibly more frankly than wisely, with a great number of extremely intelligent women whom Chance, always kind to authors, threw in my way.

The opinions of those women, needless to say, varied according to their own individual circumstances. On the whole, though, they supported the theory, "Woman's bodily purity, in the accepted sense of the word, is infinitely less important than the purity of her soul."

My own mind, nevertheless—since by upbringing I am a Puritan—remained unconvinced. Nor was it until, Chance again favoring, I actually met the lady whom I have called "Margery Nolan" and heard from her own lips the story which forms the basis of my novel, that I felt in any way capable of giving the "Single standard" my support.

The story, I admit, touched me. I could find nothing of indelicacy in it—only much to pity, and much to admire.

Maybe both my pity and my admiration were unjustified. Maybe what little skill I have for the portrayal of character has, in this instance, failed. But of that, you who will read "So Much Good" are the only judges.

I have done my task to the best of my present ability—using I believe, no word which can shock even the most Puritan of susceptibilities. Judge my task, therefore, not blindly (since the problem is a serious one), but in that spirit of universal kindness which everyone who has had the privilege of visiting your country knows to be the finest feature of American life.

GILBERT FRANKAU

TURRET
MILD VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES



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By Lt.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy.
and all other books reviewed on this page can be obtained at
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TEAM ANNOUNCED FOR B. W. & F. ASSAULT

Derrick and Krupkin Lost to McGill Wrestlers

SHOWS STRENGTH

Trudel Earns Rights to Fight in Intercollegiate by Yesterday's Win

The B. W. and F. lineup was definitely given out yesterday by the coaches. The wrestlers will be seriously affected by the loss of Derrick the 134 lb. intercollegiate champion who owing to academic regulations will be unable to make the trip with the rest of the team. Krupkin, the 118 lb. champion will also be put out of the running as he was injured recently in a practice. The remainder of the squad seems strong however and the boxing lineup is without doubt one of the strongest that McGill has sent out for a good many years. The fencers, having a three man squad this year are expected to do well and are all set for the fray.

The boxing will be fought under Olympic rules with the referee outside of the ring while the wrestling will remain under the intercollegiate ruling. A new system has been adopted for the fencing as three men will participate for each college, the winning team receiving two points and the team coming second receiving one point.

The following are the men to represent McGill in the three sports:—

Boxing:—
112 Schleiffer
118 Brain
126 Musselman
135 Stein
147 Trudel
160 Doran
175 Boyce
Heavy Fred Taylor

Wrestling:—
112 Silver
118 Berger
126 .. Greenberg or Guillanelli
134 Gordon or Greenberg
145 Touzel
158 Randazzo
175 Quinton
Heavy Church

Fencing:—
Desbarats
McKergow
Brown

Coach Light stated yesterday afternoon at the boxing practice that Fred Taylor had recovered from his bout in New York and was in perfect condition for the assault. The New York Telegram stated in their writeup of the bout that they had never seen a man in such perfect condition in any ring. Inability to lead with his right accounted for the defeat of the McGill man; the same fault accounted for Taylors showing last year at the intercollegiate assault here. Tex Richard stated after the fight that Hoffman was one of the most likely candidates for the American Olympic team and is said to be taking a keen interest in the ironworkers career.

Yesterday's Practice

Coach Light took on nearly every member of the squad for a three minute round and the man certainly had to move to keep up the stiff pace set by the coach.

The highlight of the evening's proceedings came when Trudel defeated Poupore thereby earning the right to go to Toronto with the team. Coach Light acted as referee of the bout and Lyall Lighthall and Jos. C. Smith were the judges. Both were aggressive in the first round but Poupore hitting cleaner. Both drew blood in this round although Poupore received the most punishment. Trudel came out of the next round in a much more battered condition and lost points for hitting when breaking out of the clinches. Poupore was given half a minute time-off at the beginning of the round as Trudel had hit low. Trudel had the rest of the bout and was given the decision. Poupore took Trudel's right full on the face throughout the fight, but Trudel had a good edge most of the time.

This afternoon the coach will take most of the team to the Y.M.C.A. gym for their final workout. The coach advises road work today and tomorrow for the squad.

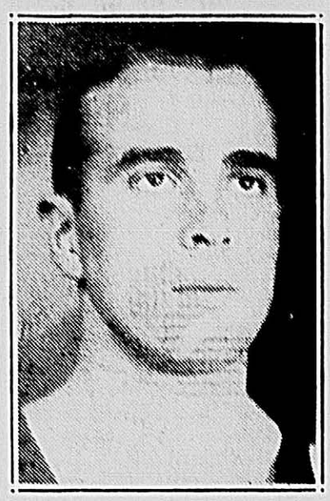
DEBATERS TO MEET QUEEN'S AND TORONTO

(Continued from page one)

and defeated the Toronto team in Montreal in last year's intercollegiate debate. He is president of the Political Economy Club and was secretary of the old Literary and Debating Society. J. A. Edmison, B.A., was on various intercollegiate debating teams while taking his Arts course at Queen's, prior to entering the law course at McGill. He was one of the members of the McGill team which met the Cambridge debaters here last fall.

The subject chosen for the debates is bound to bring forth some interesting ideas. The matter under discussion is one on which the political leaders of Canada hold diverse views. Students from nearly all parts of Canada will give their opinions on the subject and it will be interesting to see which side of the argument will gain the victory.

CAPTAINS TEAM



VIC CLARHOLM, who has swum consistently for his college for three years. He hopes to lead his team to victory on Friday.

McGILL GYMNASTS TO MEET Y. M. C. A.

Preliminary Work-out Before Intercollegiate Meet

The McGill gymnasts will meet Westmount "Y" To-morrow in the latter's gym at 8.15 p.m. The competition was intended for the 2nd Team but owing to depletion in this team's ranks, due to unforeseen injuries, the spaces will be filled by first team men. Other members of the 1st team will give an exhibition.

The competition will be based on one Voluntary and one set Movement on the horizontal bar; the parallel bars the hoose, the mats.

The McGill team are in good form and the exhibit and meet will serve to put them in a still better position to win the Intercollegiate Gym Championship to be held here on the 25th.

The line up will be Davis, Pacaud, Dumbell, Baker and perhaps Burk, Katzman or Mitchell if their minor hurts permit.

Two McGill men—E. H. Johnson and A. Holland will compete by arrangement for Y.M.C.A. The following are asked to be out at to-nights practice: Davis, Pacaud, Mitchell, Baker, Katzman, Burk and Dumbell.

All who are interested are requested to turn out to see the gym team in action.

McGILL AQUATIC TEAM ARE READY

Both McGill's aquatic teams will wind up their training schedule this afternoon at the Knights of Columbus tank. The swimmers will take the water first, running through their program in the same manner as they will on Friday night, in bathing suits and with watches being held on each of the swimmers. The polo ists will get in the tank next and have rather a heavy work-out. No practice will be held between tonight and Saturday as most of the polo players will be taking part in the swimming meet.

Manager Russell Call has been phoning, telegraphing and writing Toronto for the past week concerning the meet. His slate of officials was accepted by Toronto, and the program for the swimming meet has finally been settled. Some doubt was held as to whether the backstroke race would be 50 or 100 yards long, but it was finally settled at 100. The list of officials is as follows:

Swimming

Referee—W. H. Cathercole.
Starter—G. E. Vernot.
Timers—Dr. C. T. Sullivan, (Chief) Prof. E. Brown, W. H. Moore, George E. Vickerson, Fred Stacpoole.
Judges of Diving—C. H. Goulden, John Kerry, Neil Cameron.
Judges of Swimming—E. Russell, E. Smethurst, Neil Cameron,

Water Polo

Referee—Morris Bruker.
Judge of Play—Dr. Jim Ross.

REDPATH LIBRARY HAS GOOD DISPLAY

(Continued from page one)

Fairy Tales," compiled by Dr. Cyrus MacMillan is one of especial interest, particularly to McGill students. The assortment is very wide-spread for there are books on Nature, on Education, one on Evolution and one entitled "The Russian Arts," by Rosa Newmarch. Volume 15 of the Book of Knowledge, "Heroes Every Child Should Know" and "The Best Plays of 1922-23" are among this varied selection.

VALUABLE AWARDS TO BE MADE SOON

(Continued from page one)

from that Faculty to be of sufficient merit to received both or either of the scholarships, the Faculty of Arts may consider applicants from final year students or graduates of other Faculties, and if thought fit make award accordingly.

"The awards shall be announced at the Spring Convocation in the Faculty of Arts."

COMMERCIALS ARE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Defeated Science Freshmen in Closely-fought Game

SCORE 3 TO 0

Goals of Webster and Baker Gave Commerce II Interclass Championship

Commerce 2 are interclass hockey champions for 1928 as a result of their 3 to 0 victory over Science 1, the other finalists, in the last and deciding game of the series played on the Campus Rink yesterday. It was a hard fought contest all the way, but the Commerce boys had the game well in hand from within three minutes of the start, when Baker opened the scoring. They built up their lead with other counters in the last half of the first frame and the opening minutes of the second.

The first goal was a dribbling shot from the imaginary blue line which trickled through the legs of several of the players including those of Thompson in the Science nets, whose view was partially blocked. Both teams continued on the attack and a few minutes later the Commerce goal had a close call when a shot made by a Science man was deflected by a defending defence man into a dribble which Robbins blocked but was slow in clearing. Crain, Science centre, swooped in on the puck which was just knocked out of danger in time to avert a point.

Shots from the sticks of both teams were being frequently peppered at both goalies. These were of all varieties with long slow ones predominating. Robbins was forced to save two short shots in quick succession a few minutes later, when Crain shot directly from the face-off a few feet in front of the goal. Webster entered the scoring statistics in 13.30 when he shot a swift drive from the right boards just within the blue line, which had Thomson flatfooted. Science were on the attack as the period closed.

The final goal come in the first minute of the second period, again from Webster's stick on a pass from Rhodes at the defence. Rhodes had broken up and opposing rush and was carrying the rubber up the ice flanked by Webster on the right wing. As he hit the defence he slipped the rubber to the latter, who was temporarily uncovered, and Webster let drive one of his bullet shots to fool Thomson for the second time.

Both teams slowed up slightly, but substitutions helped to keep up the pace. The fine snow which had been falling turned to sleet and then rain as the game closed, and this also had an adverse effect on the speed. But both goals were frequently assailed by a variety of shots as in the first period all to no avail. There were not a few apparent infringements of the rules in both sessions but none serious enough to win the disapproval of the referee, who gave no penalties in the game.

All the players of the Commerce team were prominent throughout, and it would be hard to signal out any as more outstanding than the others. For Science, although they all tried hard, perhaps Crain at centre was most effective. He was frequently boring in on his shots, and several times came within an ace of putting his team in the running.

This was a much better game than most that have been played in the interclass series this year. It was marked by more frequent and more accurate shots and by good back checking. There was a fair crowd on hand to see the crucial game, and the Commerce fans present provided yells to aid their team in their victory.

(Continued on page four.)

SPLASHES ABOUT



PHIL MATTHAMS, defenceman, who splashes more water at polo than he does ink as Sports Editor. Plays against 'Varsity on Saturday.

BASKETEERS PLAY WESTMOUNT FIVE

Victory Tonight Means First Place for McGill

MONTREAL LEAGUE INTERMEDIATE DIVISION

	W	L	Pts.
Westmount Y	5	2	10
Y.M.H.A.	5	2	10
McGill	4	1	8
Central Y	3	4	6
North Branch Y	2	5	4
M.A.A.A.	2	3	4
Engineers	1	5	2

Tonight:—McGill at Westmount "Y"; Engineers at M.A.A.A

The leadership of the Intermediate City League will be at stake tonight when the McGill seconds tackle the speedy Westmount Y quintette on the latter's floor at 8.15 o'clock. The McGill basketeers have been setting the pace of late having won five games in a row. A close contest is expected tonight from the showing made by both teams to date.

By virtue of their victories last week, both Westmount Y and Y.M.H.A. now lead the league. A victory for the redmen would put McGill on an even footing with these two teams. Both Westmount Y and Y.M.H.A. have each lost two games whereas McGill has only lost one so far.

The race for the championship seems to centre about these three teams this year. It is true that McGill dropped a game to Westmount Y but the redmen were handicapped by the loss of three of their star men at the time. In addition to this it was their first game and a great improvement has been made since then.

A win tonight would give McGill a good grip on first place. In spite of the fact that the Y team is playing on their own floor the odds are about even.

The McGill players are in perfect condition and eager to get into the fray and avenge their defeat by Westmount early in the season. On Monday afternoon at one of the regular practices the seconds engaged in a spirited tussle with the Seniors and certainly acquitted themselves favorably.

The following is the line-up for tonight's game:—Wykes, Church, Centre; Mills, Galbraith, Crain, Forwards; Feigenbaum, Calhoun, Ha'penny and Covshoff, Defence.

Entertainment Now

James Cruze's

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IMPERIAL THIS WEEK

The two headliners are Sybil Vane and Ed. Janis'

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"The Forbidden Love Woman"

with Jetta Goudal in the title role, 5 other B. F. Keith-Albee Vaudeville acts.

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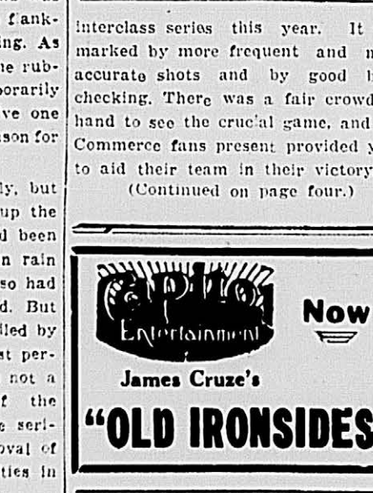
May be obtained from Bobby Bell (Dent. '28).
Miss Abbott, Office of the Faculty of Dentistry.

20 tickets at The Union Tuck Shop..

GEOF. SIMPSON

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"I can't express myself



in a mere letter" decided Gloomy Bill. Moreover, his room-mate never had stamps.

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Bill tried it, too. He is no longer gloomy. He tells Long Distance — "Hometown 456 — anyone will do" — and in one or two shakes and a couple of clicks he is talking it over with mother or dad. And you can believe his folks appreciate it!

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THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

QUEENS vs McGILL

Resolved: That Canada's position on the Council of the League of Nations is inconsistent with her membership in the British Empire.

STRATHCONA HALL

Thursday, Feb. 16, at 8.15 p.m.

SURGERY OWES PROGRESS TO JOHN HUNTER

(Continued from page one)

the gut but none had realized that lymph vessels permeated every living structure of the body. It was not long before John began to apply his results to surgery.

In his surgery we see traces of his experimental cast of mind—his work on the repair of fractures, his method of ligaturing arteries and the working out of a collateral circulation.

All times during his practise he was experimenting.

Such was the pioneering mind of John Hunter. He handed on his torch to men like Astley Cooper, Cline, Everard Home, Blizard, Dorsey, Gibson and Physick. John Hunter profoundly influenced surgery in America. John Morgan and William Shippen the founders of the first medical school in America which has expanded out into the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, much influenced by Hunter. Physick was almost as much the mouthpiece of John Hunter in America as was Abernethy in England. The best American surgery grew out of English surgery with Hunter as its prophet. The first professorship of surgery in Harvard was Collins Warren, the distinguished son of an eminent father and the pupil of Astley Cooper, who was a pupil of Hunter.

Hunterian ideas awoke in the minds of men a desire to explore old ground by new methods and to unearth some truths so long concealed. There was a spirit of adventure like that which animated the Elizabethan explorers, the ambition of the human intellect, to extend its range of vision and knowledge.

To Hunter belong the credit of the discovery of this New World. He it was who lighted the torch and handed it on to others, who by their teaching and practice have spread the influence of Hunter wherever modern surgery is to be found."

At first Hunter was buried in vault 2 of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, but in 1865, due to the work of an admirer, by the name of Buchanan, his body was removed to Westminster Abbey.

PERSONALITY OF THE CHILD IS CLEARLY SHOWN

(Continued from page one.)

their greater capacity for variations and change. The importance of behavior patterns in the development of personality is that through them comes familiarity with environment and some of its principle reactions. From these things slowly develops the "self" attitude of the child.

The attitudes or group of attitudes which congregate about the self, form what is technically known as the self feeling, the self sentiment or the self attitude. These attiudes are the central cord of personality.

The forces which bring about these attitudes must now be considered. Of the forces of social control the most important in reference to the child are, imitation, contra-suggestibility and sympathy. Imitation is such an important item in personality development that it has become almost a truism. Through suggestion, the child asumes the behavior patterns of his parents that he has seen. Sympathy always figures as a prerequisite to imitation. The question of contra-suggestibility or contrariness, as it is commonly called, arises from the child's desires of self-expression.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the interaction of the parent and the child in the first few years. From the behavior of his parents the child's attitudes are built up, by imitation, figures in the inter-action and such suggestion and sympathy. As the child becomes older the play group also figures in the interaction and such a variety of forces play upon him, that already he has entered into a very complex scheme of life. The attitude is the very keynote of behavior.

At this stage problem children must now be considered. First and foremost among the problem is that of feeding which if not done correctly may undermine the health of both the child and the mother. Among other problems are temper tantrums, pugnacity, shyness, and destructiveness and acute personality changes. Thus a small self is played upon by one force and another that develops attitudes, which in turn working with or interacting with these forces create a new attitude or set of attitudes.

In tracing The History and Development of Nursery Schools, Miss Ferguson stated that: The term nursery carries with it many meanings. It variously suggests the children's room at home, a residential institution for children without a home, a day home for babies and more recently a place where mothers may leave a child of pre-school age. The nursery as a social institution bears a very important relation to the welfare of the young child.

It will be noticed that the early infant schools, originated in Germany, bear little resemblance to the modern nursery schools of America. Jean Frediric Oberlin was the first to conduct an infant school. In 1774 he opened his first school in Strasburg, Germany, where he combined the 3 R's with manual activities. In 1826, when Oberlin died, many schools had been established in France and were known as the "Ecole Maternalle." Unfortunately the "Ecole Maternalle," like the infant schools in England, has shown a tendency to over-emphasize formal instruction and to neglect hygiene nurture.

England was not behind the continent in the development of infant schools. In 1800 Robert Owen opened at New Lanark, Scotland an infant school. Poverty and crime, he believed were results of errors in the various systems of education and government. So plastic is child nature that society would be able to mould itself into an image of rational wishes and desires. Owen based his infant school on the idea of small group work.

In Boston the Ruggles Street Nursery School is moulded along the lines of the English Nursery School. It has two chief objects; to create a right environment for children of pre-school age and to discover what are their educational needs. The second objective is to demonstrate to the parents the value of right physical, mental and moral care of their children.

In 1924 plans were made for the establishment of an infant school at McGill, largely through the efforts of Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. In February 1926 the school opened for its first term, when twenty children were admitted. The purpose of the school is three fold: (1) To enable the staff to study the growth and development of the normal child of pre-school age in a situation as nearly normal as possible. (2) To give a laboratory where members of the staff of other departments of the university may study problems relating to children of this age. (3) Public education through contacts with parents of the children in the school, groups of visitors, and extension lectures.

The program is designed to enable trained workers to study the physical, mental, social and emotional life of the child and it is hoped that from the study, valuable data may be obtained that will be of use in future work with children.

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What we Think of the Shows

THE CAPITOL

"Old Ironsides" the feature attraction at the Capitol this week, is one of the most spectacular pictures that have been seen here for some time. The story deals with the attacks made by American vessels on the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the chief appeal of the pictures lies in the wonderful scenery and scenic effects and in particular the fighting scenes, produced.

The "Esther", an American merchant vessel, sets sail for the far east and when she reaches the Mediterranean finds that the two American war frigates which were supposed to be clearing away the pirates who infested the waters at the time, were in difficulties. The "Esther" is attacked and captured by pirates and towed into Tripoli harbor, where the American frigate "Philadelphia" is lying, also in the hands of the enemy. Four men from the Esther, including the hero who had been shanghaied at Boston, manage to escape with one of the ship's boats, and make their way to the U.S.S. "Constitution" which sails into Tripoli harbor under fire from the guns of the fortifications, and after a vividly-portrayed battle emerges the victor.

The picture is different from the usual sea and pirate pictures in that there is no one hero who, sword in hand, cuts his way through anywhere from a hundred to two thousand of the enemy, to rescue the heroine. In this case the hero is a perfectly normal person, and as a matter of fact is himself rescued by the heroine. The latter role is played by Esther Ralston, and she does some very effective acting in a part that is kept within the bounds of reason for a picture of this nature. The leading male parts are impressively played by Wallace Beery, Charles Farrell and George Bancroft.

Mlle. Perle Barti, a soprano with a pleasing voice, sings two popular numbers—"One Fine Day" by Puccini and "Land of Hope and Glory" by Edward Elgar, and the Capitol orchestra under the direction of Maurice Meerte play an overture.

A news review and a comedy feature by some large-scale pie-throwing, complete the program.

Red and White Revue Notes

Today's rehearsals will take place in the S.C.A. Room on the first floor of Strathcona Hall.

2 o'clock—Group 3.
4 o'clock—Group 2.
5 o'clock—Group 4.

All these rehearsals will take place in Strathcona Hall.

There will be a rehearsal for all Groups and choruses on Saturday afternoon. Time and place will be announced later. In the meantime, keep Saturday afternoon free.

PREVENTION OF ALL DISEASES IS DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one)

Another important precaution is to see that rats are kept away from billets.

To increase the resisting power against disease it is necessary that the men should get sufficient food and sleep, and should avoid taking chill. Immunization, or vaccination, increases the resisting power.

Trench foot, a species of gangrene which was caused by standing for long periods in wet boots, incapacitated many men during the Great War. It was found that by issuing rubber boots and three pairs of socks to each man, this ailment could be curbed to a great extent.

The speaker stated that before the Russo-Japanese War there were usually from 15% to 25% more casualties caused by sickness than by wounds. However, in the World War five times as many men were killed or wounded as were put out of action by disease.

Nowadays the average citizan knows more than most doctors did thirty or forty years ago. Nevertheless, perfect co-operation is necessary between the men and the medical forces if disease is to be eliminated as a factor to be reckoned with in war and in peace.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EPIDEMICS SHOWN

(Continued from page one)

In 1843 the name was changed to the Royal College of Surgeons of England. At this time a new class of members called "Fellows" was constituted, they were admitted by examination and had to be over 25 years of age. In 1899 the Council was empowered to elect Honorary Fellows. This number was limited to 50 at any one time. Canadian Honorary Fellows at the present time are Dr. Irving Cameron of Toronto and Dr. Francis Shepard and Dr. E. W. Archibald of McGill.

The number of fellows at the present time is 1,856 of which 16 are women and are drawn from all over the world. No description of the college would be complete without reference to its library, a museum. The nucleus of this was John Hunter's collection of some 13,600 specimens.

The speaker concluded by quoting from the Presidential address given by Sir William McGorman in 1900 at the Centenary of the College.

In commenting on the paper Dr. Howell recalled many interestinng incidents connected with the great names of the College. Dr. Beatty and Dr. Harrison also commented.

The second speaker, J. S. L. Browne traced the history of the great epidemics which have afflicted mankind down the gaes and discussed the ideas of their causation as presented by the writers of the times in which they occurred. The paper was divided into several divisions: Primitive ideas on the causation of epidemics, Plagues of Greece, Those of Rome and Byzantinum, those of Europe of the 6th and 7th centuries, next those of the Middle Ages, the black death in 1348 and the Dancing Manias. A few remarks were made about later epidemics especially the Great Plague of London in 1665.

The first ideas of man on the subject of the plague were intimately bound up with magic and sorcery. The records are very scanty and the exact nature of many of the diseases is obscure. The greatest plague of Greece was that of Athens during the Peloponnesian War. Hypocrates at this time formulated the ideas of the causes of pestilence which were held for the next 2000 years. He regarded diseases as being due to change in the atmosphere and consequently burnt large fires in the streets to purify the air during the epidemic. The plague in the time of Marcus Aurelius was the greatest of the Roman Plagues. The first certain record of Bubonic plague was that of the time of Justinian in 540 A.D. It spread throughout the known world. There was a constant succession of plagues in Europe up to the 14th century, when the great pandemic known as the Black Death occurred. In this one quarter of the population of Europe perished. It had a profound effect on the art and morals of the people of the time. Its mental effect is seen in the psychopathic epidemic which preceded and was known as St. John's or St. Vitus' Dance. The great plague of London and a physician's day during its course were described by the speaker in conclusion.

Dr. H. A. Lafleur in commenting on the paper recalled the early epidemics in Montreal of typhus, cholera and small-pox and recounted some intensely personal experiences. He attributed the decline in epidemics to an enlightened public opinion and to an efficient Government Control of such matters as quarantine, etc.

RALPH ST. GERMAIN DOWN WITH ATTACK OF SCARLET FEVER

Ralph St. Germain, captain of the McGill senior hockey squad and star footballer, was stricken yesterday with an attack of scarlet fever. St. Germain was examined yesterday by Dr. Lorne C. Montgomery, who diagnosed the illness, and this morning the athlete will be removed to the Alexandra Hospital.

The captain of the hockey squad has been ailing for the past two weeks. He was unable to take the trip to Toronto with the ice squad on February 4, owing to an attack of tonsilitis, but recovered somewhat last week to take his place on the McGill team on Monday evening against University of Montreal. St. Germain appeared ill on the ice, and was forced to take frequent rests.

The Captain exerted himself perhaps too much on Monday evening, remaining on the ice at times against the wishes of the coach, but scored three of his team's four goals. He was unable to appear for the overtime session and the end of the game found him in the McGill dressing room, apparently very ill, and running a temperature of over 102.

COMMERCIALS ARE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

(Continued from page three)

Commerce II. (3) Science I (0)

Goal
Robbins Thomson

Defence
Rhodes King
Swabey Currie

Centre
Baker Crain

Wings
Webster Clarke
Ritchie MacGibbon

Subs
Seaton Vincent
Rill Skelly
Deskin Harquail

Referee: Fred Urquhart.

Summary

First Period

1—Comm. II. Baker..... 2.20
2—Comm. II. Webster..... 13.30

Second Period

3—Comm. II. ...Webster (Baker) .55

BASKETBALL PICTURES

Both Senior and Intermediates are to be taken on Friday, Feb. 1 th at Notman's at 5.30 sharp.

ELLEN BALLON RECIPIENT OF LARGE OVATION

(Continued from page one)

followed the "Prelude" was probably the most difficult and required a greater perfection of technique than the Waltz and Nocturne, but it was the last, probably on account of its sublimity of feeling, that evoked the most applause. In the Waltz is evident all the grace and charm of the old time dance. Its haunting melody and sheer beauty put all modern waltzs to shame.

The luckless Shubert too was represented by one of his passionate love songs. The music was at all times full of hopeless pleading that would have turned any heart to pity. Miss Ballon as usual made the spirit of the composer live again by her masterly interpretation of his music. In conjunction with Liszt this unfortunate artist wrote the highly emotional and mystic "Erlkonig". The complexity of its numerous chords and runs indicate clearly the part played by Liszt in its composition, while the more mystical and melodious parts are clearly Shuberts especially the mad whirl of emotions at the finish.

Miss Ballon's versatility was most evident during her rendering of Mendelsshon's "Scherzo" and "Songs Without Words" for this composer has a distinctly original style quite different from his famous predecessors. He never lets his emotions take complete control of him, and his music is at all times polished and in some places rather artifial. However Miss Ballon interpreted it with the same skill and charm that characterised her whole performance.

In "Tarantella" Liszt seems to have excelled himself as a technicist, and thundering chords and swiftly-flowing runs follow one another in bewildering succession.

PLAYERS' CLUB TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page one.)

sentatives in the next few days. The price of admission will be students 85c and all others $1.10.

Notices

CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM

Mr. Neal M. Carter will be the speaker at the Chemistry Colloquium this afternoon, taking as his subject "Recent Investigations on Ring Structure of Carbohydrates as determined by Methylation." Those interested are invited to attend.

INTERMEDIATE BASKETBALL

The game at Westmount "Y" today will start at 8.15 p.m. sharp so the team is asked to be on hand before 8 so that the game will start on time. The team picture will be taken on Friday of this week at 5.30 at Notman's. As the picture must be paid for before it is taken, each of the team is asked to let the manager have 70 cents before Friday.

INTERFACULTY MANAGERS

The following interfaculty hockey managers are reuested to meet in the lounge room of the Union today at 5 o'clock as important business is to be discussed: Arts—D. C. Munroe, Science—A. W. Smith, Med.—A. R. Bazin, Comm.—H. M. Boyce, Law—Fred Manley.

OPERATIC AND CHORAL SOC'Y

All members of the executive are warned to be on hand at Notman's on Thursday Feb. 16th at 2.30 p.m. to sit for the photograph.

ORCHESTRA TENDERS

The Union House Committee calls for orchestra tenders for an informal dance to be held on Friday, Feb. 24th, 1928.

UPPER CLASS BASKETBALL

As all teams will have had at least one practice before the end of the week, the eliminations will commence on Tuesday next. We have received entries from the following classes. Sci. 3, Sci. 4, Arts 3 B. Sc., Arts 3 B. A., Comm 3, Comm 4, Law 3, and Med. 5. We have no notice of the names of the managers of Com. 3 or 4. We would like these two managers to phone YOrk 3511-J and leave their names. If any other classes intend entering this series we would like to have their entries before Friday of this week. Everybody must be medically examined.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE

The Brotherhood of Temple Emmanuel are giving a tea for the Jewish students of McGill University on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19th at 4 p.m. in the Temple House, 4134 Sherbrooke St. West. Jewish students of McGill are invited to attend.

ROWING CLUB

The following men are new members of the Rowing Club: Grimes-Graeme, Arts 3, W. A. Barclay, Comm I, A. A. Butler, Arts 1.

SUSPENSIONS

A. R. Wright, Comm. III.

McGibbon, Mitchell Casgrain, McDougall and Stairs

Victor E. Michell, D.C.L., K.C.; A. Chase Casgrain, K.C.; Errol M. McDougall, K.C.; Gilbert S. Stairs, K.C.; Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P.; John W. P. Ritchie, S. C. Demers; E. J. Waterson; Jacques Senecal.

Advocates, Barristers, etc.

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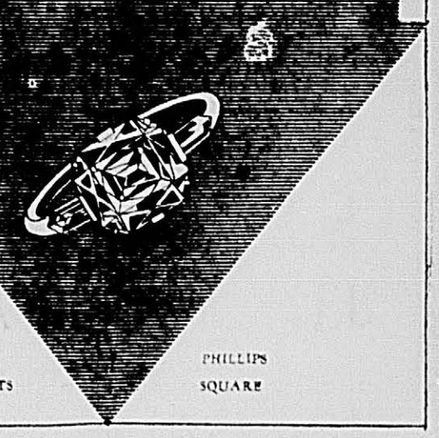
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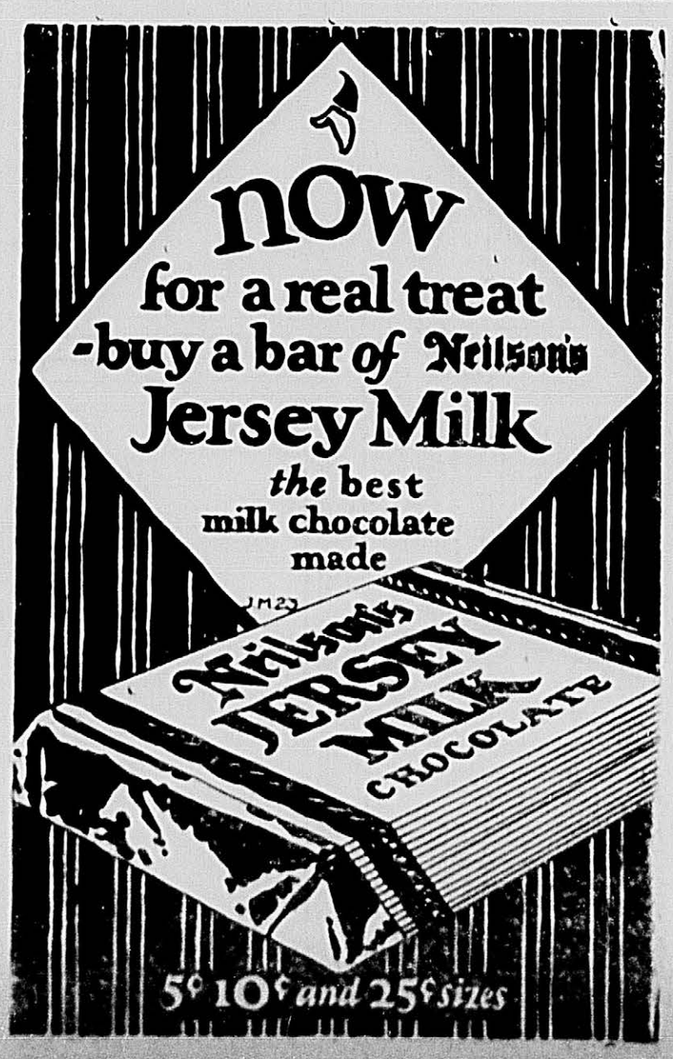
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